

MISSOURI: Jasper County, near Joplin, in moist rocky and clay ground at base of limestone bluff of Turkey Creek, July 5, 1928, *E. J. Palmer 34965*.

MONTANA: Helena, *F. W. Anderson s. n.* (Herb. Oberlin Coll. 26205).—CHARLES SCHWEINFURTH, Botanical Museum, Harvard University.

ABIES PROCERA, A NEW NAME FOR A. NOBILIS LINDL.

ALFRED REHDER

THE western Fir, known for more than a hundred years as *Abies nobilis*, and as yet not encumbered by many synonyms as most species of *Abies* are, must now change its name on account of an older homonym which so far seems to have escaped notice and is not listed in *Index kewensis*. This older homonym is *Abies nobilis* A. Dietrich, *Flora der Gegend um Berlin* (1823), a synonym of *Abies alba* Miller (1768), a species with an array of about fourteen synonyms, the best known of which are *A. pectinata* (Lam.) DC. (1805), not Gilibert (1792), and *A. Picea* (L.) Bluff & Fingerhut (1825), not Mill. (1768).

For the species in question it seems appropriate to select a name which has a similar meaning to that given by Lindley, and I have therefore chosen the following specific epithet, which may be considered a Latin equivalent of the established English name "Noble Fir."

Abies procera, nom. nov.

Pinus nobilis Douglas mss. ex D. Don in Lambert, *Descr. Gen. Pinus*, 8^o ed., 2: t. [81], 1 p. (1832); fol. ed. [ed. 1] 3: 1 p., 1 tab. (1837).—Douglas in *Comp. Bot. Mag.* 2: 147 (1836), nom.—Sabine ex Douglas, *Jour. Travels 1825–27* [ed. W. Wilks] 342 (1914), cum descr.

Abies nobilis (Dougl. & Lamb.) Lindley in *Penny Cycl.* 1: 30 (1833).

Picea nobilis (Dougl.) Loudon, *Arb. Brit.* 4: 2342, fig. 2249, 2250 (1838); *Encycl. Pl. Suppl.* 1276 (1841).

Pseudotsuga nobilis (Lindl.) W. R. McNab in *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. ser. 2*, 2: 700, expl. t. 49 (1877) nom. provis. = *Pinus* (*Pseudotsuga*) *nobilis*.

The first valid publication of this fir appeared in 1832 under the name *Pinus nobilis* in vol. II of the octavo edition of Lambert's *Description of the Genus Pinus*; the unnumbered plate

following plate 80 is the same as that of Vol. III of the folio edition, except that the detached cone at the right and the branch above are omitted. The text accompanying the plate is exactly the same and Lindley's name does not appear as a synonym, not even in the volume of 1837. It may be interesting to note that figures of slightly enlarged leaves show on the upper and on the under surface rows of white stomata on the plate of the octavo edition, while in the folio edition the leaves are uniformly green. As stated in the preface of vol. II (1824) of the folio edition, the descriptions are by D. Don who therefore should be cited as the author of the new names published in vol. II and later. In *Index kewensis*, the name *Pinus nobilis* Dougl. is credited to Loudon, *Encycl. Pl. Suppl.* 1276 (1841) where it appears only as a synonym of *Picea nobilis*. In *Comp. Bot. Mag.* 2: 147 (1836) the name occurs without description or reference in a letter by Douglas. In a manuscript entitled "Some American Pines," and published as Appendix VIII in *Douglas' Journal* edited by W. Wilks under the direction of the Royal Horticultural Society, Douglas gives a description of this fir, the brief Latin diagnosis being credited to "Sabine in *Trans. Hort. Soc. Vol.*" but apparently Sabine never published it. Lindley in *Penny Cyclopaedia* (1833) cites "*Pinus nobilis* Dougl. and Lambert" as a synonym of his *Abies nobilis*.

The two following forms are occasionally met with in cultivation and the first probably occurs also spontaneously.

Abies procera*, f. *glauca (Ravenscr.), comb. nov.

Picea nobilis glauca [Hort. ex Ravenscroft], *Pinet. Brit.* 2: 183 (1863).

Abies nobilis glauca Hort. ex Carrière, *Traité Conif.* ed. 2, 269 (1867).—Masters in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 22: 189, fig. 18 (1886), pro var.—Voss, *Vilmor. Blumengärt.* ed. 3, 1: 1239 (1896), pro forma.—Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* ed. 2, 1: 294 (1913), pro lus.

Abies nobilis var. *argentea* Freudenberg, *Bekannt. Cult. Nadelh.* 5 (1886).—Hort. ex Beissner, *Handb. Nadelholzk.* 488 (1891).—(Beiss.) Voss, *Vilmor. Blumengärt.* ed. 3, 1: 1239 (1896), pro forma.—Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* ed. 2, 1: 294 (1913), pro lus.

Abies nobilis glaucifolia Sudworth in *Bull. U. S. Div. For.* 14: 58 (1897).

Pinus nobilis f. *glauca* (Beiss.) Voss in *Putlitz & Meyer, Landlex.* 4: 774 (1913).

A form with glaucous or bluish white leaves.

Abies procera* f. *prostrata (Hornibr.), comb. nov.

Abies nobilis var. *prostrata* Hornibrook in Chittenden, Rep. Conif. Confer. 72 (1932).

Abies nobilis compacta Hort. Aldenham ex Chittenden, Rep. Conif. Confer. 423 (1932), nom.

A low spreading form about three times as wide as high. A glaucous variation of it is listed in Hillier's [Cat.] Trees Shrubs, 41 T: 185 (1934) or perhaps earlier, as *A. nobilis glauca prostrata*.

There is a form distinguished as *A. nobilis robustifolia* Sudw. [*A. nobilis robusta* Hort. ex Beissner, not Carr., *Pinus nobilis* f. *robusta* (Beiss.) Voss] described by Beissner as a vigorous form with longer and stronger leaves, which is unknown to me. The form described by Carrière as *A. nobilis robusta* has been referred as a synonym to *A. magnifica* Murray, and *A. nobilis* var. *robusta* Masters (in Gard. Chron. n. ser. 24: 652, fig. 147. 1885) has been identified later by Masters himself (in Hand-list Conif. Kew, ed. 2, 103. 1902; in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 41: 114, figs. 51-53. 1907) with *A. magnifica* var. *xanthocarpa* Lemmon.

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TWO INTRODUCED PLANTS.—Just as it was beginning to get dark on October 6, 1939, I passed the pond by the Memorial Park in Abington, Massachusetts, and found it dotted with beautiful waxy white flowers more than a centimeter in diameter. Investigating, the plant below water looked like a glorified *Anacharis* or *Myriophyllum*, but the flower was like a *Sagittaria* blossom. I took specimens to the meeting of the New England Botanical Club that night, and Dr. M. L. Fernald identified the plant as *Anacharis densa* (Planch.) Vict., a Brazilian species. In RHODORA xxxiv, 151-152, this is reported by C. A. Weatherby as having been collected at Millneck, Long Island, in 1893 by W. C. Ferguson and in Amer. Fern. Journ. xxx. 103 (1940), R. T. Clausen mentions it as naturalized in the Peconic River, in the eastern part of the same island. Farther south Dr. Fernald reports it as locally very abundant in Virginia.

Mr. Ralph C. Bean visited the pond the following day and